

MISCELLANY

Under this department are ordinarily grouped: News Items; Letters; Special Articles; Twenty-Five Years Ago column; California Board of Medical Examiners; and other columns as occasion may warrant. Items for News column must be furnished by the fifteenth of the preceding month. For Book Reviews, see index on the front cover, under Miscellany.

NEWS

Coming Meetings†

California Medical Association, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, California. Date for 1943 Session not yet decided.

American Medical Association, San Francisco. Date of 1943 Session not yet decided.

The Platform of the American Medical Association

The American Medical Association advocates:

1. *The establishment of an agency of Federal Government under which shall be coordinated and administered all medical and health functions of the Federal Government, exclusive of those of the Army and Navy.*

2. *The allotment of such funds as the Congress may make available to any state in actual need for the prevention of disease, the promotion of health, and the care of the sick on proof of such need.*

3. *The principle that the care of the public health and the provision of medical service to the sick is primarily a local responsibility.*

4. *The development of a mechanism for meeting the needs of expansion of preventive medical services with local determination of needs and local control of administration.*

5. *The extension of medical care for the indigent and the medically indigent with local determination of needs and local control of administration.*

6. *In the extension of medical services to all the people, the utmost utilization of qualified medical and hospital facilities already established.*

7. *The continued development of the private practice of medicine, subject to such changes as may be necessary to maintain the quality of medical services and to increase their availability.*

8. *Expansion of public health and medical services consistent with the American system of democracy.*

Medical Broadcasts*

The Los Angeles County Medical Association:

The following is the Los Angeles County Medical Association's radio broadcast schedule for the month of September, 1942:

Saturday, September 5—KFAC, 8:45 a.m., Your Doctor and You.

Saturday, September 5—KECA, 10:30 a.m., The Road of Health.

Saturday, September 12—KFAC, 8:45 a.m., Your Doctor and You.

Saturday, September 12—KECA, 10:30 a.m., The Road of Health.

Saturday, September 19—KFAC, 8:45 a.m., Your Doctor and You.

Saturday, September 19 and Saturday, September 26—KECA, 10:30 a.m., The Road of Health.

Saturday, September 26—KFAC, 8:45 a.m., Your Doctor and You.

† In the front advertising section of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, various rosters of national officers and organizations appear each week, each list being printed about every fourth week.

* County societies giving medical broadcasts are requested to send information as soon as arranged (stating station, day, date and hour, and subject) to CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, for inclusion in this column.

Pharmacological Items of Potential Interest to Clinicians (From the U. C. Pharmacologic Laboratory—Chauncey D. Leake, Director):

1. *More Books:* International Publishers in New York go to town with W. H. Gantt's translation of I. P. Pavlov's essays from 1928 to 1936 on *Conditioned Reflexes and Psychiatry* (1941), and F. Schoff and W. C. Boyd's *Blood Grouping Technique* (1942; both well illustrated, the former has important biographical introduction, the latter is well documented. L. T. Webster issues neat summary on *Rabies* (MacMillan, N. Y., 1942). Timely and richly illustrated is A. R. Moritz's *Pathology of Trauma* (Lea and Febiger, Phila., 1942). E. A. Evans edits symposium on selected recent aspects of *Biological Action of Vitamins* (Univ. of Chicago, 1942). E. R. Squibb & Sons (N. Y., 1942) offer a *Physicians' Reference Book of Emergency Medical Service*, which is fine for war work—except section on war gases which follows "official" pamphlets in making too much of identification and specific treatment. Excellent is W. C. Hueper's *Occupational Tumors and Allied Diseases* (C. C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1942), with full discussion of chemical effects.

2. *General Culture, Fore and Aft:* If you want to know Aristotle, get the Random House one volume issue of the Oxford translations, with commentary (N. Y., 1941). J. J. Izquierdo gives a good account of Claude Bernard with translation (Spanish) of the Introduction to the Study of Experimental Medicine (Univ. of Mexico, 1942). Significant is Volume VIII of *Biological Symposia on Levels of Integration in Biological and Social Systems* (Cattell Press, Lancaster, Pa., 1942). Take note of Eliot Blackwelder's *Science and Human Prospects* (Thinker's Forum No. 19, Watts, London, 1942).

3. *War Medicine:* Here's success to Lippincott's *Clinics*, Volume I, No. 1 (June, 1942) of which contains a helpful symposium on burns and shock. F. V. Stonham (*Med. J. Austral.*, 1:611, May 30, 1942) in discussing late treatment of war wounds finds that direct contact of cloth dressings impedes healing, but that closed plaster methods are O.K. C. Lyons and C. Burbank review local sulfonamide therapy (*Surg. Gyn. Obs.; Internat. Abs. Surg.*, 74:571, 1942). Well documented symposium on plasma concentrates in transfusion in *Texas St. J. Med.*, (37:195, 1942). Committee on Chemotherapy National Research Council (*War Med.*, 2:488, 1942) recommends high vitamin intake daily for wounded patients until recovery. If you're interested in war gas action, and haven't yet seen P. C. Livingston and H. M. Walker's study of the effects of mustard on the eyes, look it up (*Brit. J. Ophth.*, 24:76, 1940).

4. *Research and Teaching:* A. E. Casey (*Science*, 96: 110, July 31, 1942) shows high correlation between productive research in medical schools and effectiveness of teaching; similar correlation might be shown between State Board performance and intellectual character of medical student! Maybe good men go to good schools.

5. *Here and There:* J. L. Morrison and G. A. Emerson find that steep gradient of butyl-bromoallyl-barbituric acid distribution in central nervous system is effective in antidoting metrazol and strychnine convulsions, but not cocaine (*Anesth. and Anal.*, 21:213, 1942). K. Dunlap and R. D. Loken (*Science*, 95:554, May 29, 1942) rec-

commend high vitamin A intake for "clearing" color blindness. L. Farmer and R. Fribourg (*Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. Med.*, 50:208, 1942) find that thyroid extract increases sensitivity to histamine by depleting adrenals of cortin. C. L. Rose, P. N. Harris and K. K. Chen (*Ibid.*, p. 228) report on toxicity of dicumarol (2 mg per kg IV; 5-50 mg per kg orally). W. S. Preston, W. D. Block and R. H. Freyberg (*Ibid.*, p. 253) find that sulfur is not necessary in gold compounds for effective chemotherapy of arthritis (in mice). A. D. Hirschfelder and G. Tamcales (*Ibid.*, p. 272) note that procaine may inhibit auricular fibrillation. G. L. Hobby, K. Meyer and E. Chaffee (*Ibid.*, p. 277-288) add much to knowledge of action of penicillin. M. Prinzmetal, G. A. Alles, et al (*Ibid.*, p. 288) report that heat-inactivated tyrosinase preparations can produce lowering of blood pressure and remission of symptoms in hypertension. J. B. deC. M. Saunders, J. Nuckolls and H. E. Frisbie make fundamental contribution to histology of enamel and to amelogenesis (*J. Amer. Coll. Dent.*, 9:107, 1942).

Dr. Chauncey D. Leake leaves University of California: Has Accepted Position in University of Texas Medical School.—Appointment of Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, head of the University of California department of pharmacology and librarian of the university's medical school, as executive vice-president of the University of Texas medical branch at Galveston, was announced yesterday.

Doctor Leake has been with the University of California since 1928.

His appointment was officially announced by Dr. Homer Price Rainey, president of the University of Texas, according to Associated Press reports.

In his new position, Doctor Leake will be dean of the medical branch of the university and will also have administrative jurisdiction over the John Sealy Hospital and the College of Nursing at Galveston.—*San Francisco Examiner*, August 23.

World at War Notes Anniversary of Treaty Founding Red Cross.—A war-engulfed world on August 22 will note the 78th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Geneva, under which the International Red Cross Committee was established.

Signed in 1864, the treaty provided the foundation of the 61 Red Cross societies, including the American Red Cross, in existence today.

Out of the treaty also grew methods of providing humanitarian care for sick and wounded soldiers, regardless of nationality, in war-time, and the protection of hospitals, ambulances, and personnel caring for them on the field of battle. Subsequent treaties extended these services and also provided for reciprocal agreements between nations for the better treatment of prisoners of war. Headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee still are in Geneva. Since last December it has handled thousands of inquiries from the American Red Cross on the whereabouts of missing soldiers and captive civilians in belligerent countries. It also is the clearing house through which the American Red Cross obtains delivery of food, clothing and medical supplies to Americans who are prisoners of war.

Signing of the treaty was brought about through the efforts of Henri Dunant, a Swiss idealist.

Insulin Comes of Age.—Twenty-one years have passed since the discovery of insulin, which brought the Nobel prize to Banting and his associates, and gave a renewed lease on life to numberless sufferers. The patent on the manufacture of insulin, held by the University of

Toronto, expired at the end of last year, and the maintenance of adequate standards of purity and strength is, in this country, now controlled by the United States Food and Drug Administration. Since those early days in the University laboratory, where the first crude insulin was prepared, research has continued unrelentingly, and today improved forms of insulin are available, one of which, by its more gradual action, approaches the normal physiological function of the human product. To the current generation of doctors trained in the modern treatment of diabetes, the distressing outlook for the diabetic in pre-insulin days is a matter of historical record rather than of personal experience.

In this experience, as in the general population, it is in childhood and in early adult years that the greatest reduction in mortality has taken place, and, indeed, when attention is thus concentrated on a group of actual diabetics, the reductions at these ages are spectacular. At ages under 20, for example, the death rate has been cut to as little as 3 per cent of the very high rate prevailing in the pre-insulin era. At ages 20 to 39 the recent rate is only 5 per cent of the death rate before insulin. At higher ages the improvement, though not so spectacular, is still very considerable.

Further light on the effect of modern treatment is brought out by such as pneumonia and influenza, has taken a sharp drop, to little more than one-third of the former rate; and with the success in the use of sulfa drugs, which were introduced only at the end of the 10-year period here covered, the prospect is for still further reduction.

It is instructive to express the improvements in mortality in terms of the corresponding gains in longevity. Today, the average diabetic child of 10 may be expected to celebrate his 50th birthday, whereas just prior to 1922 most diabetic children lived little more than one year after the onset of their disease.

Scientist Says 1980 Outlook Is One Child to a Home.—Paul C. Glick of the United States Census Bureau predicts that by 1980, American families will average only one child each.

Supported by figures, Glick discussed the declining national birth rate at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society.

The first census of the United States, taken in 1790, showed more families of five persons than any other number. A century later, the number of children per family had dropped to four.

"In 1900, the census revealed only three persons to a family," Glick said, "and by 1930 the family size had been reduced to two, thus revealing that in 140 years the typical family size had changed from five persons to two."

Forecast for 1980

Glick forecast that by 1980 there would be fewer than one child under 21 years old residing in the average family.

Smallpox Now at Lowest Ebb in U. S.; Danger Seen in Population Shifts.—An all-time low record for smallpox in the United States was set in 1941, but health authorities warn against overconfidence about the smallpox situation.

An increase in smallpox cases can confidently be predicted, they point out, if people generally get the false notion that vaccination against smallpox can be dispensed with. In that case the growing number of unprotected persons will provide a new fertile field for a resurgence of the disease.

The shift, because of the war, of thousands of fami-

lies of war workers from smallpox areas to cities previously free of smallpox may lead to outbreaks in these cities. The best protection against this danger is a widespread and vigorous campaign for vaccination, including revaccination of adults.

Only 1,432 cases of smallpox were recorded for the entire country for the year 1941. Chief center for smallpox in the United States in past years has been in the northwestern corner of the country. Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon have generally been the states with the highest incidence, with the states adjacent to these four having next highest rates.


Outstanding exception to the rule of low smallpox incidence in the rest of the country is Indiana. During the past 20 years this state has had about four times the number of smallpox cases recorded by all of the New England and Middle Atlantic States plus Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, although its population is less than one-tenth that of the eastern region.

California

Art Work of California Physicians.*—A list of physicians whose work in art is illustrated in "*Parergon—Work by the Side of Work*," follows:

TITLE OF SUBJECT	NATURE	NAME OF ARTIST
Indian Road	Oil	J. Francis Smith, M. D. Los Angeles
Mixed Flowers	Oil	John Tavlopoulos, M. D. San Francisco
Jonquill	Oil glass paper	Thomas M. Potasz, M. D. Los Angeles
Flowers in the Green Vase	Oil	Ruth A. Knoph, M. D. San Francisco
Off for a Ride	Photograph	F. W. Hodgdon, M. D. Pasadena
Monterey Fishermen	Photograph	R. A. Kocher, M. D. Carmel
Capistrano Mission	Oil	E. F. Maginn, M. D. Los Angeles
Textures, Old and New	Photograph	Mary H. Layman, M. D. San Francisco
Weathered	Photograph	K. C. Ashley, M. D. Los Angeles
Seascape	Oil	Francis H. Redewill, M. D. San Francisco
Shadows	Water color	Martha Mottram, M. D. San Francisco
Fairyland	Miniature relief	Lokrantz, Sven, M. D. Los Angeles
Sierra Lake	Oil	E. R. Lambertson, M. D. Los Angeles
Tennessee Chain Gang	Wood	Rachel E. Arbuthnot, M. D. Glendale
Mission Valley	Oil	J. C. E. King, M. D. San Diego
Dr. Joseph P. Widney	Bronze	Emil Seletz, M. D. Los Angeles
Perpetual Snow, Mt. Rose	Pastel	W. H. Strietmann, M. D. Oakland
Calodium	Pastel	Mary Hess Brown, M. D. Los Angeles
San Mateo Hills	Oil	Asa Collins, M. D. San Francisco
Near San Diego	Oil	Saul S. Robinson, M. D. Los Angeles
A Priest at the Temple of Shiloh	Sculpture	Arthur Smith, M. D. Los Angeles
Patriarch	Penknife carving from avocado seed	Harry Fist, M. D. Los Angeles
Canyon in Utah	Oil	Paul K. Sellew, M. D. Los Angeles
Persia	Oil	Louis Guggenheim, M. D. Los Angeles
Lebenslust	Plaster	Henry G. Bieler, M. D. Pasadena
Lilies of the Field	Photograph	G. J. Hall, M. D. Sacramento
Figure in Repose	Oil	R. H. Kennicott, M. D. Los Angeles
Composition from Oil Life Magazine		L. J. Courtright, M. D. San Francisco
Ojai Sycamores	Water color	Neville T. Ussher, M. D. Santa Barbara
Maryann	Color photograph	John Budd, M. D. Los Angeles
Bowl	Wood carving	Robert A. Campbell, M. D. Los Angeles
Navajo	Photograph	Burt L. Davis, Jr., M. D. Palo Alto
Landscape	Oil	Ernest H. Nast, M. D. San Francisco
Juilly	Oil	F. L. Mullen, M. D. San Francisco
Little Lady Make Believe	Photograph	J. Edwin Scobee, Jr., M. D. Los Angeles
Rocky Coast	Oil	A. W. Dowd, M. D. Santa Monica
Jitterbug	Photograph	Abraham Marians, M. D. Los Angeles
Man with Long Nose	Plaster	Monte Salvin, M. D. Los Angeles
Belvedere	Oil	S. P. Lucia, M. D. San Francisco
Landscape		
Inward Bound	Water color	R. Proctor McGee, M. D. Los Angeles
Artichoke Ranch	Oil	Lewis Sayre Mace, M. D. San Francisco
"George"	Photograph	A. W. Henry, M. D. San Leandro
Burgomaster 1938	Oil	R. J. Pickard, M. D. San Diego
Water Jug	Seal satin skin ceramic	Paul E. Wedgewood, M. D. San Diego
Portrait	Charcoal	Joseph C. Savage, M. D. Los Angeles
Duchess of Windsor	Crayon	R. de R. Barondes, M. D. San Francisco
At Dawn	Wood	R. W. Burlingame, M. D. San Francisco
The Prisoner	Terra cotta	J. K. Moore, M. D. Los Angeles
Lincoln	Pencil	Ernest M. Hall, M. D. Los Angeles
Hopi Owl	Water color	S. H. Babington, M. D. Berkeley
Rain God		
Penguins	Oil	Marcia A. Patrick, M. D. Los Angeles
Wood Sculpture	Wood	Frederic Ewens, M. D. Beverly Hills
Portrait	Plaster	H. B. Graham, M. D. San Francisco
Silliman Peak	Photograph	Dell T. Lundquist, M. D. Palo Alto
"Happier Days" (Bavarian Herder)	Photograph	Frank E. McCann, M. D. Monrovia
Mask	Carved walnut	Albert D. Davis, M. D. San Francisco
Man's War-Lust Strikes	Oil	Ethel Lynn, M. D. San Francisco
Sgraffito Vase	Pottery	Salvadore Monaco, M. D. Los Angeles
Storm Over Yosemite	Photograph	H. L. Thompson, M. D. Los Angeles
La Lavendera	Photograph	Llewellyn Lewis, M. D. Los Angeles
Mitten Butte, Monument Valley, Utah	Photograph	George Dock, M. D. Pasadena
William Rhodes Harvey	Sculpture	Peter N. Fisher, M. D. Van Nuys
Rush Hour, Ensenada, Mexico	Water color	J. M. Olmsted, M. D. Berkeley
Magnolia Bud	Water color	Katherine M. Close, M. D. Los Angeles
Bunch of Oranges	Orangewood carving	Philip S. Doane, M. D. Pasadena
The Pioneeress	Plaster	Edward S. Ruth, M. D. Los Angeles
Mother	Sculpture	S. Maisler, M. D. San Francisco
Pacifica	Photograph	George D. Maner, M. D. Los Angeles
Harvey Cushing	Bronze	Cyril B. Courville, M. D. Los Angeles
Billroth	Clay	Albert A. Best, M. D. Los Angeles
Portrait	Plaster	Otto P. Diederich, M. D. Fresno
Set of Bowls	Wood carving	Frank L. Dennis, M. D. San Diego

* For editorial comment in this issue of C. and W. M., see page 172.

Pressure is Determined, Unceasing	Marble 	Hans Briesen, M. D. Los Angeles
Penguin	Carving	David S. Alpert Los Angeles

Plague Infection in Human Beings Reported in the United States During 1941.—Two fatal cases of plague in human beings were reported in the United States in 1941, both in Siskiyou County, California. The first case occurred in a 10-year-old boy, residing near Montague, with onset on June 14 and death on June 26. The diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically. The second case occurred in a 5-year-old boy living 1 mile northwest of Mount Shasta City, about 50 miles from the locality in which the other case occurred. The diagnosis was confirmed by animal inoculation and the isolation of pure cultures.

The source of infection in each case was believed to have been ground squirrels; and the distance between the two localities in which the cases occurred indicated widespread rodent infection in the area. This was subsequently proved to be the case by the finding of plague infection in pools of fleas taken from ground squirrels in various localities in Siskiyou County.

Plague infection in rats, wild rodents, and parasites from rodents was reported during 1941 in 8 western states—California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington. It was found for the first time in North Dakota. On July 12, 1941, the infection was proved in fleas collected on June 23 from ground squirrels (*C. richardsonii*) shot in a locality about 7 miles northeast of Crosby, Divide County, and about 6 miles south of the Saskatchewan-North Dakota boundary. It is believed that this locality is the farthest east in which plague infection has been found in wild rodents or their ectoparasites in the United States. The farthest east where the infection had previously been proved to be present was Dona Ana County, New Mexico, where an infected kangaroo rat was found in 1939.

Infected rats and infected fleas from rats were found in San Francisco and Richmond, Contra Costa County, California, during the year.

Antisymphilitic Agents Discovered by Stanford School of Medicine.—Nearly a half a million cases of syphilis have been arrested, if not cured, during the past nine years through the use of iodobismutol and sobisminol, two antisymphilitic agents discovered and developed by the Stanford University School of Medicine.

This estimate is based on the total sales by distributors of the two products and the amount of the compounds used in the effective treatment of syphilis, according to Dr. P. J. Hanzlik, head of the Stanford department of pharmacology. He estimates that 740,000 full therapeutic courses of antisymphilitic treatment of the bismuth compounds have been given by practicing physicians, hospitals, and clinics. Iodobismutol is injected intramuscularly, and sobisminol, which was developed only two years ago, is taken by mouth. Dr. Hanzlik said:

"As a result of the discovery of these two bismuth compounds by systematic researches over a period of 13 years, Stanford University has directly contributed tangible benefits to human society, and there is reason to believe that similar benefits from the same source will continue."

Although there have been other agents for treating syphilis, sobisminol and iodobismutol are especially effective in controlling neurosyphilis, one of the later and most dangerous stages of the disease which attacks the brain and nervous system.

American College of Physicians.—At the Annual Meeting of the American College of Physicians, held in Atlantic City, June 6-8, 1942, John C. Sharpe, M. D., of Salinas, was elected a member of the Board of Governors of the college.

Interesting scientific programs were presented at the meeting and constructive plans laid out for the future.

Congress of the American College of Surgeons Scheduled for Cleveland, November 17 to 20.—The 1942 Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons (address, 40 East Erie Street, Chicago), originally scheduled for October at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, which was taken over August 1 by the United States Army Air Corps, will be held in Cleveland, with headquarters at the Cleveland Public Auditorium, from November 17 to 20, according to an announcement from the College headquarters in Chicago. The twenty-fifth annual Hospital Standardization Conference sponsored by the College will be held simultaneously.

The program of panel discussions, clinical conferences, scientific sessions, hospital meetings, and medical motion picture exhibitions at headquarters, and operative clinics and demonstrations in the local hospitals and Western Reserve University School of Medicine, has been centered around the many medical and surgical problems arising out of the prosecution of all all-out effort to win the war, emphasizing the needs of the rapidly expanding medical services of the Army and the Navy, and consideration of special problems related to the increasing activities for civilian defense.

Press Clippings.—Some news items from the daily press on matters related to medical practice follow:

What Is Rabies?

Rabies is an acute and highly fatal disease, generally communicated to man through a wound by the teeth of some infected lower animal, the saliva being the infective medium. Dogs, cats, goats, cows, horses and other animals are susceptible to the disease and their bites are very dangerous. Rabies may also be contracted by allowing the saliva of an infected animal to come in contact with a cut or abrasion on the hand or other part of the body. This sometimes happens in adjusting muzzles or administering medicine; therefore, great care should be used in such operations, for it has been proven that in the case of the dog the saliva is virulent (infectious) from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before the dog shows any signs of being sick.

The main factors necessary to observe for the precaution against rabies are (1) keep your dog on your own property, properly enclosed and safeguarded; (2) when taken out within the city limits, have him securely leashed; (3) report stray dogs to the City Humane Department, Michigan 5211, Station 2323; (4) when bitten by a dog, have the wound cauterized with fuming nitric acid by your own physician, or report immediately to the nearest emergency hospital or police station for treatment, then report the incident in detail for your own protection to the Los Angeles City Health Department, Rabies Control Division, Michigan 5211, Station 429.

An outbreak of rabies in the Harbor area has been successfully terminated and brought under control by strict policing and spot quarantining: 8776 homes were contacted, 2503 dogs were placed under 90-day quarantine, and 2318 placards were placed on homes giving owners quarantine instructions. One human life was lost in this outbreak; however, it was through no fault of this division, as the victim was instructed to report to the Health Department for treatment and did not do so.

The Rabies Control Division wishes to thank the medical and veterinary professions for their splendid cooperation in reporting dog bites and treatment to us with the least practicable delay.—Los Angeles City Health Department *Bulletin*.

* * *

Stanford, U. C. Speed Medical Training

Stanford and the University of California will graduate about 280 doctors of medicine in the next three years in-

stead of four, under a wartime speedup program, the California Medical Association said today.

This is part of the record breaking plan to graduate 21,000 physicians from American medical colleges in the next three years announced today by the American Medical Association Council on Medical Education. The figure represents 5000 more than would have graduated in that period under a normal program.

Each of the two schools graduates approximately 70 doctors a year, the state association said. Under the speedup plan the students' 36 months of training will run without interruption rather than through 48 months. California deans took this step a year ago.

Nationally the program provides more than two graduating physicians for every death of a practicing doctor.

The council reported the increased graduation of doctors was being accomplished in 53 approved medical schools with no sacrifice of educational standards.

The four-year course has been reduced to three by elimination of summer vacations, with the result that a class is graduated every nine months.

In addition, approximately 220 United States citizens will graduate during the period from Canadian medical schools, the report said.

Arrangements have been made to license the short course physicians in 41 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Puerto Rico. Seven states, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey and South Carolina, do not permit granting of licenses to the short-term students but corrective legislation was being sought. —San Francisco News, August 13.

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Many Cases of Syphilis Arrested by Stanford-Developed Agents

Nearly half a million cases of syphilis have been arrested, if not cured, during the past nine years through the use of Iodobismitol and sobisminol, two antisyphilitic agents discovered and developed by the Stanford University School of Medicine.

This estimate is based on the total sales by distributors of the two products and the amount of the compounds used in the effective treatment of syphilis, Dr. P. J. Hanzlik, head of the Stanford department of pharmacology, said today. He estimates that 740,000 full therapeutic courses of antisyphilitic treatment of the bismuth compounds have been given by practicing physicians, hospitals, and clinics. Iodobismitol is injected intramuscularly, and sobisminol, which was developed only two years ago, is taken by mouth.

"As a result of the discovery of these two bismuth compounds by systematic researches over a period of 13 years, Stanford University has directly contributed tangible benefits to human society, and there is reason to believe that similar benefits from the same source will continue," Dr. Hanzlik said.

Although there have been other agents for treating syphilis, sobisminol and Iodobismitol are especially effective in controlling neurosyphilis, one of the later and most dangerous stages of the disease which attacks the brain and nervous system. —Palo Alto Times, August 13.

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Sulfa Drugs Are Proving Great Boon to Mankind

The American Medical Association reports sulfa drugs are saving seventy-five out of every 100 patients stricken with influenza meningitis and about ninety out of every 100 with meningococcus meningitis. These figures were obtained from tests conducted in public hospitals and there is no reason to believe they do not represent a fair cross section of the results to be expected.

Before the sulfa derivatives were tried, the mortality was exceedingly high, ranging up to 100 per cent in influenza meningitis.

No less startling is the record achieved in treating battlefield injuries. The sulfa drugs have proved to be among the outstanding recent developments in medical science.

Without them many more American fighting men would have been entered in the fatality table. Without them many a baby would have lost its life.

War is horrible at best but it is a blessing to all humanity when something is discovered which tends to restrict its scars. And the same certainly can be said when new treatment insures longer life and tempers or routs altogether the effect of hitherto fatal maladies.

The sulfa drugs deserve no less a distinction than to be acclaimed as one of modern medicine's greatest boons to mankind. —Fresno Bee, August 14.

* * *

Vallejo Is Given \$1,750,000 Fund for New Hospital
Vallejo, Aug. 18.—President Roosevelt has approved

Vallejo's new \$1,750,000 hospital project, according to telegraphic word received here last night from Congressman Frank H. Buck.

The 250-bed hospital, now listed as an official city project, probably will be operated by the city in conjunction with the Solano County Medical Association, according to Perkins. In addition to the hospital proper the project also includes a 100-bed nurses' home.

The hospital, Perkins said, will be located close to the juncture of Sonoma Street Extension and the Napa Road, two miles north of the city proper.

All plans and specifications for the hospital, which will be staffed by Vallejo doctors, have been completed, Perkins said, and it will be possible to begin excavation operations within two weeks, if the contract is let. —Oakland Tribune, August 18.

* * *

Hospital to Be Dedicated

Kaiser Institution for Shipyard Workers to Be Opened Friday

The Permanente Foundation Hospital, established to increase the efficiency of war workers at the three Richmond shipyards, sponsored by the organization of Henry J. Kaiser Company, will be dedicated Friday.

The ceremonies will begin at 2 p.m. at the MacArthur Boulevard and Broadway site, with Joseph R. Knowland, publisher of The Tribune, serving as the principal speaker.

Clay Bedford, general manager of the three yards, will act as master of ceremonies.

Other speakers will be Dr. Benjamin Black, Alameda County medical director, and Dr. John F. Slavich, Mayor of Oakland. The Rt. Rev. Noel Porter, Episcopal Bishop of Sacramento, will deliver the invocation and benediction.

Complete Equipment

The hospital, one of the most modern in the Bay area, provides complete facilities for the care of the thousands of workers brought to Metropolitan Oakland by the Richmond yards. It has a clinic for "out" patients, with pharmacy, physiotherapy and x-ray rooms and emergency surgery on the first floor; rooms and wards for "in" patients on the second and third floors, and three surgeries on the fourth floor.

Approximately \$333,000 was expended on land purchase, building and equipment. The original structure, once a part of the old Fabiola Hospital that was closed in 1932, was of reinforced concrete construction.

Beds Provided

Accommodations have been provided for 55 "in" patients and, according to Edward Dodds, superintendent of construction for California Kaiser Company, an additional 20 could be handled in the event of a disaster.

A field hospital has been established at the yards in Richmond by the U. S. Maritime Commission.

The Permanente Foundation was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Kaiser. Both the Permanente Foundation Hospital and facilities were provided by them and transferred to the Foundation.

Fourfold Purpose

Purpose of the Permanente Foundation is fourfold. First, it will establish hospital facilities for war workers which are not now available. Second, it will provide funds for research into industrial medicine. Its third objective is to set up fellowships for the training of physicians and nurses in specialties; its fourth, to provide modern medical facilities in rural as well as urban areas. The urban facilities will, the Foundation anticipates, offer inducements for young doctors leaving the armed forces to enter practice in non-metropolitan districts where there exists a shortage of doctors. —Oakland Tribune, August 19.

I believe that it is up to the health department to assume leadership and responsibility for a broader field of public health. Our job should be something more than preventing disease and reducing death rates. Good health, not mere survival, is of the greatest importance to mankind. Happy and wholesome living should be our goal. The success of our activities for the attainment of a maximum of health for the people will depend upon wise planning, efficient operation, and constant employment of practical measures. —JOHN L. RICE, M.D., *Commissioner of Health, New York City.*

Following the line of least resistance is what makes men and rivers crooked.—Blemis Blotter.